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**WATSON'S PATENT LIGATURE TRUSS.**  
It produces what has long been wanted in a Truss. Every af-  
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SOAP FOR THE TOOTH.  
A perfect Dentifrice. It effectively cleans the mouth of the tartar  
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tone and strength to the gums, and a clear, pearly whiteness to  
the teeth, preventing their premature decay.

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CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.  
HUGMAN & Co.'s GAMPION LIP, WITH Glycerine,  
Elastic Stockings for various Venous, Shindler Braces and Sus-  
pensors, and Improved Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant.

Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.  
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CELEBRATED NON-RESISTING MACHINES.  
No. 435 Broadway, N. Y.

## NO COMPROMISE!

NO CONCESSIONS TO TRAITORS!

The Constitution as it is

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861.

## MOTTOES FOR THE DAY.

I will suffer death before I will consent or advise my  
friends to consent to any concession or compromise  
which looks like giving the privilege of taking possession  
of the Government to which we have a Constitutional  
right; because, whatever I might think of the  
merit of the various propositions before Congress, I  
should regard any concession in the face of menace as  
the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent  
on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a  
level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in  
Mexico. But this thing will never be, as it is now,  
in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a  
Convention to remove any grievances complained of or  
to give new guarantees for the permanence of vested  
rights, it is not mine to oppose. [ABRAHAM LINCOLN.]

Inauguration first; adjustment afterward.  
[SAMUEL P. CHASE.]

I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the sub-  
ject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to  
vote for a specific measure for the introduction of  
Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or  
north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave  
State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-considered  
determination that no power—no earthly power—shall  
compel me to vote for the positive introduction of  
Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while  
you reproach, and justly too, our British ancestors for  
the introduction of this institution upon the continent  
of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity  
of the present inhabitants of California and New-  
Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we re-  
proach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens  
of those Territories choose to establish Slavery, I am  
for admitting them to such provisions in their Con-  
stitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not  
ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them,  
and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the in-  
stitution of Slavery to exist among them. [HENRY CLAY.]

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE  
TRIBUNE," New-York.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What  
ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the  
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-  
tion, but as a guarantee for his good faith.  
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Captain Meigs, whom ex-Secretary Floyd saw  
fit to remove to Florida because he would not  
become his tool, has been restored to his work  
on the aqueduct at Washington.

Mr. Lincoln arrived in safety at Philadelphia  
yesterday afternoon, having paused at Trenton  
on his way. He was everywhere received with  
enthusiasm, like that which has hourly greeted  
him since the commencement of his journey.

The Pony Express brings San Francisco dates  
to the 6th instant. The news is of little general  
importance. Several very heavy failures had  
occurred among dry goods houses in San  
Francisco.

Mr. Wilson, yesterday evening, made a most  
vigorous speech in the Senate, remarkable for its  
uncompromising adherence to true Republican  
principles, and for the splendid display of Massa-  
chusetts which it contained.

The Old Gentlemen's Conference at late last  
night, for the sake of indulging in talk, a five-  
minute rule going into operation to-day, and  
cutting short their discourse. The Border-State  
Proposition, or one substantially like it, is to be  
voted on to-day.

The Petition to sustain the Constitution, the  
Union, and the Laws, which has been in cir-  
culation for a few days past, will be sent to Wash-  
ington this afternoon for presentation to Con-  
gress. Persons who have been engaged in ob-  
taining signatures will please hand in their lists  
to-day at the office of THE TRIBUNE.

The Democrats in the Senate seem to have  
been hopelessly floored in their attempts to have  
Messrs. Black and Pettit confirmed. They yester-  
day obtained an Executive Session, thinking  
that they had force enough to carry their point,  
but were obliged to retire without accomplishing  
their purpose.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday, a resolu-  
tion was introduced defining the position of the  
State concerning Secession, and declaring that  
she has a right to withdraw from the Union; that  
if she does withdraw, her citizens will be

bound to render allegiance to her alone, and  
that the National Government has no right to  
use coercion. The resolution was received with  
favor.

The Montgomery Congress has confirmed  
Toombs as Secretary of State, Memminger as  
Secretary of the Treasury, and L. Pope Walker as  
Secretary of War. Mr. Yancy declines to  
go into the Cabinet, preferring to take the mis-  
sion to the Court of St. James. Howell Cobb  
cannot refrain from dabbles in finance, and has  
offered a resolution looking toward the taxing of  
cotton exported to a foreign country.

It appears from our Washington dispatches  
that the Southern Rebels are coolly collecting du-  
ties in the name of the United States Govern-  
ment, and pocketing the funds thus raised. They  
have seceded from the Union, but cannot keep  
their hands out of the Federal pouch. Only about  
half of the United States officials in the South  
have resigned, the others quietly acting at the  
same time under two Governments which are  
in opposition, and to each of which these  
high-toned men have sworn allegiance.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing  
the Postmaster-General to cut off the postal ser-  
vice from rebellious States, was taken up, and  
forcibly advocated by Mr. Doolittle of Wiscon-  
sin, who exposed the absurdity of the hypocritical  
cry raised by Southern Senators that the  
measure was a step toward war, and again  
called attention to the impudence which spits  
upon the Federal authority, while it at the same  
time demands that the insulted Government shall  
continue its favors to the traitors.

The Common Council met last evening. In the  
Board of Aldermen, resolutions offered by Mr.  
Fremont directing the Corporation Counsel to  
report upon the validity of the street-cleaning con-  
tract with Hackley, were, after a stout opposi-  
tion, adopted. The resolution of the Council-  
men, inquiring into the appliances used to pass  
this measure, was not heard from. The Board  
wiped out the ordinance under which the police  
have recently arrested peddlers of small wares.  
The Councilmen referred the same subject to a  
committee, and agreed to order for themselves  
gold badges, as proposed by the Aldermen. In  
order to maintain the honor and dignity of their  
position, the members of the Common Council  
will, by and by, no doubt, take themselves a car-  
riage and four apiece, with coachmen and groom  
salaried by the city. No action was taken on the  
Street Commissioner question in the Board of  
Aldermen, although it is understood that a new  
"Ring" has been formed with a view to effecting  
a radical change in the heads of departments,  
subject to appointment and removal by the Mayor.

By the arrival of the Kangaroo at Portland, we have  
foreign advices which are two days later than  
previous dates. In the English House of Lords,  
the Address in reply to the speech from the throne  
having been moved, Lord Derby re-  
ferred with regret to the posture of American  
affairs, as being likely to affect the manufactur-  
ing interests of England. He also severely criti-  
cized Lord John Russell's dispatches in relation  
to Italian affairs, blamed Sardinia for her course  
toward Naples, and regretted the tone of the  
French Emperor. Earl Granville lamented the  
state of American affairs, but thought that cotton  
from India would prevent any serious inconve-  
nience to England. In the House of Commons,  
Lord John Russell defended his policy and justi-  
fied the action of Sardinia. Blenheim Palace,  
the ancient seat of the Marlboroughs, was seri-  
ously damaged by fire on the 5th instant, and a  
famous picture gallery was quite destroyed. The  
bombardment of Gaeta was continued with  
great effect. An armistice of 48 hours had been  
granted to allow the besieged to bury their dead.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, from the Com-  
mittee of the House of Representatives to whom  
was referred the President's Message of January  
8, yesterday reported concerning the United  
States Navy. It appears that there are now in  
commission, in various parts of the world, 48  
vessels; that 25 are unfit for service, and not to  
be repaired under several weeks, or even months'  
time; that the entire naval force available for  
the defense of the Atlantic coast at the time  
this Committee was appointed consisted of the  
steamer Brooklyn, of 25 guns, and the store-ship  
Relief, of two guns; the former being unable,  
by reason of her draft, to enter Charleston Har-  
bor with safety, and the latter being under orders  
for the African coast. Under these circum-  
stances, the Committee refer with much severity  
to the extraordinary disposition of our naval force,  
by which it was kept out of the way in a man-  
ner which would be injudicious at any time, but  
which now clearly showed hopeless imbecility or  
a deliberate conspiracy to give the country into  
the hands of traitors. The report next takes up  
the matter of resignations by traitorous naval  
officers, sets forth in plain terms the name and  
offense of each of these, and places in a clear  
light the extraordinary conduct of the Secretary  
of the Navy in accepting the resignations, con-  
cluding by recommending the passage of a resolu-  
tion of censure upon that Cabinet officer. The  
full report will be found in another column.

The Express copies conspicuously The Albany  
Evening Journal's paragraph charging us with  
advocating the "inalienable right to secede,"  
treating its adversaries with "characteristic  
coarseness," and now "backing square down,"  
&c., &c., which it joyfully heads "A Hard  
Lick;" but it carefully withholds from its readers  
our specific and emphatic denial of every one of  
those charges—conceals from them the fact that  
we have made any such denial! Yet that sheet  
pretends to give daily a "Spirit of the Press!"

—For years, the name of the Editor of The  
Evening Journal has been used by The Express  
as the type and synonym of all conceivable rascality.  
For years, his every good quality has been  
ignored, his bad ones blazoned and exagger-  
ated, in the columns of that scurrilous sheet.  
Its readers have been systematically taught to  
regard Republicanism as a mere mask for public  
robbery by all manner of corrupt and venal leg-  
islation. But at length he has taken to Union-  
saving, and now the visage of The Express  
wreathes itself spontaneously into approving  
smiles at the bare mention of his name! No more  
"free wool at \$5,000 a clip!"—no more tirades  
against City Railroad grants and Legisla-  
tive corruption. Democratic State Conventions  
burst into "irrepressible" shouts at the bare  
mention of his name, and all Cottondom is thrown  
into ecstasies by the conceit that he has justified its

long-cherished opinion of him. As the grand old  
Hebrew prophet so forcibly expresses it—"Hell  
from beneath is moved for thee; it stirreth  
up the dead for thee: \* \* \* All they shall  
speak and say unto thee \* \* \* Art thou become  
like unto us?"

## ALL HAIL NEW-YORK!

We have heard a good deal within the last  
three months of a popular reaction against Re-  
publican principles and the Republican party in  
this State. That distinguished Silver Gray, who  
especially represents Mr. Thurlow Weed in the  
Old Gentlemen's Conference at Washington, gave  
distinct utterance to this brilliant idea the other  
day, when he said that, if an election were now  
to be held here, the Chicago Platform and Honest  
Abe Lincoln would be voted down by at least a  
hundred thousand majority. On what facts this  
opinion is based we know not. Certainly, so far  
as the public are informed, out of all the Repub-  
lican host of last November, only Mr. Weed  
and two or three of his most docile followers  
would now be added to the Fusion, Slavery-  
Extension party. On the other hand, let the  
Compromisers and Slavery Extensionists take no-  
tice that the Town Lectures now going forward  
in many of the counties of this State show not  
merely that the glorious principles of Republi-  
canism hold their own, but that with the People  
they are stronger now than in November! In St.  
Lawrence, Montgomery, Delaware, Fulton, Che-  
mung, Steuben, Tioga, we have GAINED ON  
OUR FORMER VOTE! And this has been  
accomplished in the face of a perfectly united  
and most zealous enemy, and under the discour-  
agement and depression caused in our own  
ranks by the treacherous abandonment of the  
Republican standard by a politician esteemed so  
shrewd and influential as Mr. Weed. So much  
the more cheering are these victories. They af-  
ford a new and a more decisive proof that the  
heart of New-York still beats fearlessly for Free-  
dom, and that, however individuals may falter  
and may fail, the mass of our people stand now,  
as always, for the Union, the Constitution, and  
the Enforcement of the Laws.

## THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.

If anything was wanting to convince the skepti-  
cal of the fidelity of the People of this great  
commonwealth and of this proud commercial city  
to the Constitution and the laws of the country,  
as they are, the continued and unbroken ovation  
to Mr. Lincoln would be more than sufficient.  
Everywhere the same cordial and hearty greeting  
met him, because he was on his way to assume  
the reins of Government under most trying and  
anomalous circumstances; and wherever, even  
against his own wishes, he gave expression to  
the idea that the laws of the country were to be  
enforced, and that through such enforcement the  
National Constitution was to be recognized and  
upheld, he was "applauded to the very echo"  
"that shall applaud again." Confidence in the  
integrity and patriotism of the man, no less than  
sympathetic anxiety for his successful passage  
through the public dangers which threaten the  
country, aroused the popular heart to such an  
extent that all could see its beatings, and espe-  
cially when assured that treason was not to be  
tolerated and that traitors and their sympathizers  
were to be rebuked and punished. Indeed, there  
never has been in this country a more unmis-  
takable and overwhelming demonstration in favor  
of the Union as it is than this, which, starting  
on the prairies of Illinois, intercepted, arrested,  
and followed the coming man through the  
great States of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and  
New-York, reaching its climax in this peerless  
commercial center of the Western world, where  
the Atlantic brings its clearest waters and its  
richest freights.

And yet while this unparalleled ovation was  
paid by an untold and patriotic people to the  
Government which our fathers gave  
us, and to its chosen representative, a class of  
men here and at the Federal Capital—each one  
of whom has enjoyed the popular confidence—  
were plotting to convince Mr. Lincoln that the peo-  
ple are ignorant, and that their manifestations of  
devotion to the Constitution and laws of the coun-  
try are not entitled to the least consideration. Nor  
did they stop here. Repudiating the convictions and  
wishes of our own people, the people, who, taking  
counsel of the illustrious Jefferson, gave the elec-  
tion to Abraham Lincoln, they demanded his ac-  
quiescence in certain measures of compromise,  
not that they were right in themselves, but be-  
cause they would have a tendency to hold the  
Border States, as they are called, and pre-  
vent them from joining hands with South Car-  
olina in the destruction of the Government and in  
the construction and perpetuation of another and  
unfriendly Confederacy. In one word, the  
theory of the compromisers is to purchase the  
good behavior of the Border States at the ex-  
pense of our own unqualified disgrace. We thank  
God that they received no encouragement from  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN or HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

But the future is still before us, and the City  
of Washington is in the distance, with all its  
potent spells, whether of good or of evil. We  
believe that a faithful adherence to Republican  
doctrines was never more essential than at this  
moment. We have done with mere courtesy,  
where such courtesy complicated truth or creates  
misapprehension. It is time we all knew who is  
in favor of fair dealing with the people, and  
who are the advocates of deception. We under-  
stand the purposes and policy of Jefferson Davis,  
and we respect him for his candor. Let others  
endeavor to imitate his example.

The People of New-York have no concessions  
beyond those contained in the Constitution, to  
make to the institution of Human Slavery; and  
he who has the temerity to propose such con-  
cessions in their name will be eternally ex-  
ecrated. The great battle for Freedom has been  
fought and won. We cannot barter away its  
fruits.

In view of all these considerations, we beseech  
our friends everywhere to stand firm, to adhere  
to the Chicago Platform, and to hold those who  
demand of us a surrender of our cherished prin-  
ciples as our deadliest enemies. If this Govern-  
ment is to be dissolved, if anarchy and confusion  
are to follow, and if the Republican party, which  
has achieved so signal a victory for Humanity  
and Freedom, is to be consigned to oblivion, let  
it not be said of us that we were afraid to place  
ourselves upon the rock of truth, or that we

confided too sparingly in the patriotism and in-  
telligence of the People.

## MR. SHERWOOD AGAIN.

From an official statement of Street-Com-  
missioner Smith, published in our Albany letter  
yesterday, it appears that the accounts of the  
Hon. Horatio N. Sherwood, as made up in the  
Street Department so late as the 15th inst.,  
show a deficiency on his payments to the  
City Treasury of more than \$15,000, of  
which nearly \$13,000 was for assessments col-  
lected on the Central Park opening; and it ap-  
pears that subsequently this amount was swollen  
by additional items. In this predicament, Mr.  
Sherwood was turned over to the care of the  
Controller, who, according to the Street Com-  
missioner, soon whitewashed him, and set him  
up on his feet with a clean bill of financial  
health. This was done by allowing him 24 per  
cent on the Central Park collections, although  
the Supreme Court had only taxed \$3,000 for the  
total cost of collections on this work, and col-  
lectors were paid on that basis up to the latter  
part of 1858. This fact was known to the Con-  
troller, as we find on page 35 of his Report for  
1859, where, speaking of the Central Park Fund,  
he says: "The amount of such assessments, ex-  
clusive of \$3,000 allowed and included for col-  
lection, was \$1,658,395." But notwithstanding  
this, he exonerates Mr. Sherwood by allowing  
him 24 per cent on all his collections for the  
Central Park, which would seem to be a stretch  
of his authority, and one expressly forbidden by  
the Supreme Court. The fees thus allowed must  
have been (to Mr. Sherwood alone) largely in  
excess of the total amount taxed for collections  
by the Supreme Court; but it was the only way  
to help Mr. S. out of his trouble. Mr. Schieffelin,  
who collected on this Central Park assessment  
list after Sherwood was removed, was only paid  
on the \$3,000 basis; and there was no legal  
reason why Mr. Sherwood should have been paid  
otherwise.

The city ordinances, previous to the latter part  
of 1858, allowed "the assessors to include in  
"every assessment list 24 per cent of the total  
"amount as compensation to the collectors;" but  
this rule was not applicable to the list made  
up by the Central-Park assessors, as that assess-  
ment list specially included an item of \$3,000 for  
the sole remuneration of the collectors. In No-  
vember, 1858, however, the Common Council  
granted to the collectors 24 per cent on all moneys  
collected; and it must be this new rule  
which the Controller has applied *ex post facto*  
to wipe out Mr. Sherwood's old deficiency.

Mr. Sherwood's account may be succinctly  
stated as follows:

This division of the Central Park assessment list was \$250,000 00  
He collected..... \$231,823 70  
Interest..... 18,076 30

Total..... \$249,899 95  
Mr. Sherwood paid to the City Treasury..... \$249,899 95  
This was 24 per cent on the amount collected,..... 6,708 41  
Balance on the list..... 62 12  
Total..... 62 12

Showing an amount of difference, which must have  
been allowed him by the Controller, in settling his  
account..... \$187 29

If Controller Howe concluded to apply the new  
ordinance to Mr. Sherwood's account, he should  
have taken the whole of that ordinance, which  
declares that

"No money collected on any assessment shall be retained  
on account of the collectors this herein provided, but such com-  
pensation shall be paid by warrant of the Controller on the rep-  
resentation of the Street Commissioner."

This last provision has never been complied  
with in Mr. Sherwood's case, nor in any other  
involved in this monstrous default. Mr. Sherwood  
was removed in June, 1857, and another deputy  
appointed in his stead, who filed the necessary  
bonds with the Controller, and was duly sworn  
in. The action of the Street Commissioner in  
making the removal was legal, as his title to the  
office was subsequently recognized by the Court  
of Appeals; and yet Mr. Sherwood went on mak-  
ing collections until Mr. Cooper came into office  
in the Spring of 1858, and now Mr. Howe seems  
to have allowed him more than ten times the  
compensation prescribed by law for his illegal  
collections! Such at least is the appearance of  
affair according to the statement of the Street  
Commissioner. We shall be glad to have it sat-  
isfactorily explained by Mr. Sherwood and Mr.  
Howe.

## MISTAKES CORRECTED.

The N. Y. Times quotes that paragraph of Mr.  
Greely's recent Card which relates to the fram-  
ing of the Chicago Platform, and says:

"Mr. Greely was successful in his endeavors to 'soften' the  
language of the Chicago Platform on this point—although we  
believe he did not succeed in the endeavor to go quite so far as  
he aimed in that direction. If they had not been more oblige-  
tant than we on this point, we believe the people of New-  
Mexico would have been allowed to decide for themselves  
whether Slavery should come thither or not, while it remains a  
Territory. We should like to know, therefore, what shadow of  
reason he can possibly urge for refusing them this privilege  
by admitting them as a State? His reason for 'softening' the  
Platform, in order to enable the Convention to go quiet as to  
this already accomplished, we take it for granted  
he would not care now to retract the concession."

—We must correct The Times's misapprehen-  
sions in the fewest possible words:

I. It was the language of the older Republican  
Platform—that framed by the Convention that  
nominated Fremont and Dayton in 1856—that  
Mr. Greely sought to "soften" at Chicago.  
That Platform was understood to impose on Con-  
gress the duty of prohibiting Slavery in every  
Territory, even though it were morally impossible  
that Slavery should ever go there. The Chicago  
Platform requires Congress to prohibit Slavery  
whenever and wherever prohibition shall be ne-  
cessary. And the Convention did go exactly so  
far in this direction as Mr. G. sought to have it.

II. Our reason for objecting to the Border-  
State or C. F. Adams's proposition with regard  
to New-Mexico is, that it asks us to play for a  
very important stake with dice which our adver-  
saries have rigged. Slavery has been legalized  
and fortified in New-Mexico by Federal patron-  
age and power. Its presence there is factitious,  
unnatural, the fruit of intrigue, conspiracy, and  
Government influence. As we are on the eve of  
a new regime, we insist that the eight years of  
Democratic Pro-Slavery rule over New-Mexico  
shall be counterbalanced by four years of  
Republican ascendancy before the People  
are called to make a decision so momentous and  
practically irrevocable. As yet, they know us  
only through the incessant calumnies of our foes:  
let them have a chance to make our acquaint-  
ance—to see us as we are—and we are sure they  
will seek better of us. If The Times were de-  
fendant in a lawsuit, and it was proposed, upon  
the evidence for the plaintiff had been closed, to  
let the lawyers on that side sum up and there-  
upon give the case to the jury, it would probably  
see the propriety of letting its own side be heard  
before closing the controversy. Well! that is  
what we insist on with regard to New-Mexico.

III. The Times seems to think it a nice ar-  
rangement to have one Platform on which to

elect candidates and a different one whereby to  
shape their public course, being elected. We  
beg leave to dissent.

## THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

There now lies on the table of the House of  
Representatives, or in the drawer of the Post-  
Office Committee, or in the pocket of its Chair-  
man, a bill which has already passed the Senate,  
abolishing the Franking Privilege, and obliging  
Members of Congress and their correspondents,  
like the Queen and Aristocracy of Great Britain,  
to pay their own postage, as common people do.  
There are several cogent reasons (to Members)  
why this bill should be defeated; but they are  
not such as they feel able to stand on before their  
constituents; so they do not venture to take it  
up and reject it, but choose to stab it in the  
back, deeming that way safer than the other and  
just as effectual.

Self-respect forbids our importuning Republi-  
cans further on this subject; but, as the Demo-  
cratic party has obtained well-merited credit for  
passing it through the Senate, we hope some  
Democrat in the House will yet make the right  
move on this bill and call the Yens and Nays.  
As Gen. Taylor said of his Cuba bloodhounds,  
we do not want to worry Hon. gentlemen, but  
we would extremely like to know where they  
are to be found.

## THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

The friends of the Government in the House  
have now the fate of the new Tariff in their  
hands. They are anxiously deliberating on the  
policy of taking the bill as it has been returned  
from the Senate, or trying to defeat some of the  
objectionable amendments made by that body.  
We trust they will make no mistake in the  
premises.

On the whole, we think the bill has been  
altered decidedly for the worse. The gigantic  
abuses—the inherent tendency to favoritism and  
corruption—of the Warehousing system estab-  
lished by the Tariff of '46—were not dealt with  
one whit too rigorously by the original bill; and  
it is a shame that the Senate reinstated them.  
The reduction of the Sugar duty made by the  
House is all wrong, because the Government is  
just now in pressing need of revenue, and the  
Senate bill will seriously diminish the receipts  
from Sugar. In regard to Books, the House  
bill is immensely preferable. Only by imposing  
a small duty on Tea and a smaller on Coffee—  
both objectionable in flush times, but indispensa-  
ble in the present State of the Treasury—has  
the Senate improved the House bill.

The bill as it came from the House was feeble  
and timid enough. Its rates of duty were in the  
main far lower than they should be. In the  
average, they are lower, we think, than those  
imposed by the Free Traders' Tariff of 1846.  
But then the Morrill bill is immensely preferable  
in that it replaces Ad Valorem by Specifics, and  
thus cuts away the main incitements to perjury  
and fraud on the part of importers. Then the  
Specific Duties of this bill, especially on Iron  
and Steel, preclude the inevitable vice of  
Ad Valorem duties—being highest when they  
should be lowest and lowest when they should  
be highest. When merchantable Bar Iron is  
worth \$50 per ton, a duty of twenty per cent.  
on it is \$10 per ton. But a Revolution occurs;  
markets stagnate; prices fall; Bar Iron sells for  
\$30; and now the duty is but \$6 per ton. In  
other words, under an Ad Valorem Tariff, the  
American rival of the foreign producer is rather  
ensnared than protected by the impost, which  
only "keeps the word of promise to the ear to  
"break it to the hope." Though the duties on  
Metals by the new Tariff are quite moderate,  
the fact that they are Specific renders them an  
immense improvement on those they are designed  
to supersede.

On the whole, we are inclined to advise the  
friends of the new Administration not to take the  
risk of returning the bill to the Senate, unless  
they are sure of getting it back again. Though  
not so efficient as it should have been, and origi-  
nally was, it is far too good to be lost. When  
heavily all other civilized nations make Specific  
Duties the rule and Ad Valorem the exception,  
we alone have a Tariff wholly Ad Valorem. The  
new bill, even as diluted by the Senate, will give  
us duties more than half Specific. If it could be  
so amended as to give more Revenue and more  
Protection, we should rejoice; but let us at least  
secure the good that is still within reach.

The Albany Evening Journal thinks our ac-  
quiescence in the call of a Federal Constitutional  
Convention an evidence that we have ceased to  
"walk on stilts." No—we have not begun. We  
have ever been ready to do whatever is just and  
equal, but not to submit to injustice nor bully-  
ing. We want no Constitutional Convention—no  
change in the Constitution; but, if the Slave  
States want it, we have no objection. But we  
give them fair notice that, should such a con-  
vention be held, we shall endeavor to have  
its action aid the diffusion and establish-  
ment of Freedom rather than Slavery. If  
it be held that negroes are not properly  
men, then we shall insist that they be not re-  
garded as an element nor a basis of political  
power—that representation in Congress and  
power in the Electoral Colleges be henceforth  
based on Whites alone. If such Convention be  
held, we shall ask it to consider the propriety  
of letting every man catch his own slaves, or  
leaving each State free to catch other States'  
fugitives or let them run, as it shall see fit.  
And if the Border States shall be willing to enter  
into some arrangement whereby Slavery shall cease  
on or before the 4th of July, 1876, on condition that  
ample provision be made for the free passage to  
Liberia, Hayti, Central America or elsewhere of  
all negroes who may see fit to leave the country  
"for good," we shall be ready to urge that  
"adjustment." In short, while we do not urge  
a Convention, we confidently trust that, should  
one be called and held, the cause of Freedom  
would lose nothing thereby. Making concessions  
to Slavery, under threats of a dissolution of the  
Union, is a horse of another color.

The American press unfortunately is invaded  
by a number of local English words, introduced,  
it may be, innocently by foreign hands, but  
stupidly imitated by domestic ones. The latest  
of the batch is the term Premier, applied to the  
Secretary of State. It is a pure mistake. There  
is no Prime Minister to the Cabinet except the  
President himself. If there be one place in  
the Cabinet likely to be more important than  
another, it is not that of the Secretary of  
State, but the Secretary of the Treasury. The  
Ways and Means Committee, with its Chair-  
man, is the most important Committee in the

House of Representatives; and by a parallel, the  
Treasury Office is the most eminent in the Cab-  
inet. In England, however, the Premier is so  
really; he is the great mouthpiece to Parliament,  
making speeches, many of them as long as the  
President's message. But how does the Secretary  
of State figure in Congress more than any other  
Secretary? Are his written communications of  
higher import? Not at all. The London press  
may be pardoned for speaking of "the Ameri-  
"can Prime Minister," or